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and dwellings around were isolated, no one being allowed to enter or leave, and the inmates, when affected, were immediately removed to the isolation hospital.

These cases being confined to one locality, the disease was not considered epidemic.

Doctor Kitasato, who is now spending his time between Osaka and Kobe, is of opinion that the plague was brought into this country by a shipment of Bombay cotton, which was supplied to this same cotton mill where the disease started.

Emigrants recommended for rejection, month of November, 1905.

Steamship *Shavmut*: For Tacoma, 4.

Steamship *Doric*: For Honolulu, 10; for San Francisco, 3.

Steamship *Coptic*: For Manila, 4.

Steamship *Manchuria*: For Honolulu, 13; for San Francisco, 7.

NICARAGUA.

Report from San Juan del Norte—No yellow fever during the year 1905.

Vice-Consul Paton reports, October 31, as follows:

Yellow fever has not existed in the region of Nicaragua between Greytown and Brito at any time during the year 1905, or at either of these places.

The sanitary conditions in Nicaragua between the points indicated could hardly be better for a tropical country, owing, probably, to the sparsely settled character of this particular section, in which the prevailing diseases are malarial, mostly of a mild type with a few severe forms.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Cholera and plague—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, December 6 and 8, as follows:

During the week ended November 25, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila, namely: Plague, 1 case, 1 death; cholera, 4 cases, 3 deaths.

During the week vessels cleared for United States ports as follows:

On November 20, 1905, the U. S. army transport *Dix*, with 93 crew and 2 passengers, for United States ports via Nagasaki. Personnel was inspected at hour of sailing.

On November 22, 1905, the American steamship *Tremont*, with 144 crew and 99 passengers, cleared for Tacoma via Hongkong and Japan ports. All persons on board were inspected at hour of sailing. Baggage for the United States was inspected and passed, or disinfected. Miscellaneous cargo, 5,053 packages, certified.

On November 23, 1905, the British steamship *Indrasamha*, with 64 crew and 2 passengers, en route from Yokohama to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Cargo certified, 7,085 pieces. All persons on board inspected at hour of sailing.

Week ended December 2, 1905: Cholera, 1 case, 1 death.

During the week vessels bound for ports in the jurisdiction of the United States were treated as follows:

On December 2, 1905, the British steamship *Schnylkill*, with 48 crew, en route from Shanghai to New York, was granted a supplemental bill of health. Crew inspected at hour of sailing. Miscellaneous cargo certified, 9,569 packages.

On December 2, 1905, the British steamship *Tsinan*, with 70 crew and 4 passengers, en route from Yokohama to Zamboanga and Australian ports, was granted a supplemental bill of health for Zamboanga, after quarantine detention at Mariveles.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND
CITIES—UNTABULATED.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended December 30, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended December 30, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Two weeks ended December 28, 1905. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended December 30, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*British Columbia, Vancouver*.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Ontario, Hamilton.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Three deaths from diphtheria and 5 from tuberculosis reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 23, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 17.8 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and forty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 60, scarlet fever 18, diphtheria 18, whooping cough 38, enteric fever 2, and 18 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 19.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,333 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 23, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.6 per 1,000 of the population which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Galway, viz, 3.9, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 35.9 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 171 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 31 from tuberculosis.